

6-23-1891

Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 06-23-1891

New Mexican Printing Company

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The Second National Bank

OF NEW MEXICO.

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$150,000

Does a general banking business and solicits patronage of the public.

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1855

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A. STAAB,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

General Merchandise

SAN FRANCISCO STREET,

Largest and Most Complete Stock of General Merchandise Carried in the Entire Southwest.

SANTA FE, - NEW MEX

IT PAYS

To be cautious in the choice of medicines. Many are injured by trying experiments with compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, the principal recommendation of which would seem to be their "cheapness." Being made up of worthless, though not always harmless, ingredients, they may well be "cheap," but, in the end, they are dear. The most reliable medicines are costly, and can be relied at moderate prices, only when the manufacturing chemist handles the raw materials in large quantities. It is economy, therefore,

To Use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the valuable components of which are imported, wholesale, by the J. C. Ayer Co. from the regions where these articles are richest in medicinal properties. "It is a wonder to me that any other than Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a show in the market. If people consulted their own interest, they would never use any other; for it is not only the best, but, on account of its concentrated strength and purity, it is the most economical."—James F. Duffy, Druggist, Washington St., Providence, R. I.

Dr. A. L. Almond, Druggist, Liberty, Va., writes: "Leading physicians in this city prescribe

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla. I have sold it for eighteen years, and have the highest regard for its healing qualities." "Although the formula is known to the trade, there can be no successful imitation of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Without having the enormous facilities of the J. C. Ayer Co., it is impossible for other parties to put together such valuable ingredients, at the low cost of Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

It stands at the head of all similar preparations."—Mark A. Jones, 50 years a druggist, 60 Cambridge St., E. Cambridge, Mass.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Cures others, will cure you

THE LAW GOVERNS

Full Text of the Court's Opinion in the Case of Ignacio Lopez vs. Pedro Delgado.

The Long Contest over the Office of Clerk of Santa Fe County Settled in Favor of Contestant.

Appended is the opinion of District Judge Seeds handed down to-day in the case of Lopez vs. Delgado, involving the office of probate clerk of Santa Fe county.

IGNACIO LOPEZ vs. PEDRO DELGADO Election contest.

In this case Ignacio Lopez contests the election of Pedro Delgado to the office of probate clerk of this, Santa Fe county. By the returns made under the mandamus proceedings, it appears that Mr. Delgado received a majority of twelve votes and the certificate was given to him, and he took possession of the office thereunder. On December 26, 1890, the contestant filed his notice of contest with the clerk of this court and the service of his copy upon Mr. Delgado by the sheriff. According to the provisions of Sec. 1235, of the C. L. 1884, the contestee was bound to file his answer to the notice of contest, and serve a copy of the answer upon the contestant within twenty days from and after the service of such notice of contest upon him—the contestee or respondent. Sec. 1238 is as follows: "A copy of the notice of contest, answer and reply, shall be served respectively in the same manner as process is now by law required to be served in an action at law."

Within twenty days from the service of notice of contest the respondent, Delgado, filed his answer with the clerk of this court, and he personally, i. e. Delgado, served or delivered a copy of the same upon Mr. Frank Clancy, one of the members of the firm of Catron, Knaebel & Clancy, who upon the record were the attorneys for the respondent. This is the only service of the copy, and the only copy of the answer ever served. It will be noticed then that no copy has ever been served upon Lopez, the contestant.

By referring to Section 1898 of the C. L. 1884, the method of service in actions at law is specifically pointed out. It must be served by the proper officer, and in one of four ways. By this record it is apparent that in no particular has the respondent complied with the law; he did not serve his copy upon the contestant; nor did the proper officer, the sheriff, serve what was served. The respondent undertook to comply with the law as he thought it should be complied with and failed completely. After the time had expired for serving the copy of the answer upon the contestant, he appeared in court by his attorney, and moved the court to give him judgment upon his notice for want of answer. Upon a certain date the motion was argued in a perfunctory manner before me. The cases were not thoroughly considered; indeed the case of Vigil vs. Pratt 4 N. M. 375 was not referred to; I had not thoroughly considered that case, nor the leading one of Bull vs. Southwick, 2 N. M. 321, and feeling that there was an injustice in thus cutting a man's rights without an opportunity to be heard (and I still think the rulings harsh) I overruled the motion.

The contestant then filed his reply to the answer under protest, and the matter was referred to a master to take testimony. The testimony having been taken, the matter comes before me for final action. The contestant again renews his motion for judgment upon his notice for want of answer, and elaborately argues the point. The question then is, ought the court to have given judgment upon the previous motion; and if so, should or can he do so now?

The answer to the first part of the question depends upon the proper interpretation of Bull vs. Southwick and Vigil vs. Pratt.

In the first case the facts were these: The contestant filed and served his notice of contest alleging that there were sixty-nine illegal votes given for the contestant in his answer Southwick by an oversight neglected to specifically deny the illegality of those sixty-nine votes. His answer was served in time, however. After the twenty days for serving copy was passed the oversight was discovered. The law provides that any allegation not specifically denied must be taken as admitted. The contestee or respondent, Southwick, asked leave of the court to amend his pleading so as to make the denial. Under the general law of pleading, this amendment would have been proper. The trial court, however, held that the statute was special and must be implicitly followed, and that the judges had no discretion in the matter. The case came to the supreme court. There it was argued elaborately. It was argued that the intention of elections was to have the rightfully elected party inducted into office, and that it would be an outrage to oust him by a technicality and that an inadvertence by his attorney; that the people were primarily interested, and that the laws should be liberally interpreted in order that the people's rights might be enforced. These ideas were thoroughly considered by Chief Justice Prince in a learned and exhaustive dissenting opinion; an opinion which in my judgment, were it an open question would cause me to pause and seriously consider before giving in adherence to the majority opinion. But the majority decided that the law was mandatory; that the judge had no discretion in the matter; that the times mentioned were times of limitation, and he who failed to get in

time must suffer; and that it was purely a contest between two citizens, with which the people had nothing to do; that they had another and different remedy. Judge Bristol says: "It is also my opinion that the very object of the law in relation to the pleadings and practice in contested election cases, is to afford and at the same time to compel the observance of, a speedy mode for conducting and terminating such cases. Its language is plain and free from all ambiguity. There is no room for mistake in its import and meaning, and I can not conceive of any reasonable excuse for not following its provisions by either party. These statutory provisions, as to the time of filing and serving the notice of contest, answer and reply are in effect statutes of limitations, taking the very object of the law as extending the time." Page 363.

Again, he says, as to the nature of the statute: "This statutory proceeding between rival candidates alone, is a special proceeding complete in itself, conferring a special jurisdiction on the district court, and to which the general law and rules of the court as to the time of pleading and the discretion of the judge in extending such time, do not apply."

And Parks, justice, specifically holds that the statute is mandatory, at least as to the point in controversy; which was as to time. That then would seem to be the law as to the discretion of time in this case, if that is still the law in this territory. In 1889 this statute again came before the supreme court in the case of Vigil vs. Pratt, 4 N. M. 375. The facts were these: Vigil contested the election of Pratt. Pratt made an effort to serve a copy of his answer by posting it upon Vigil's premises in accordance with the fourth requirement of section 1898. He thought he had done so, but upon taking evidence it was found that he had made a mistake, for it was not the contestant's residence. The contestee asked for judgment for want of an answer, though one was on file, and the lower court granted it. Pratt appealed, and the whole court, Chief Justice Long giving the decision, sustained the lower court, and reaffirmed the case of Bull vs. Southwick. The question in this case was the same, identical in principle with the one at bar. Long, C. J., says, page 375: "The court found that the answer to the notice of contest had not been served on the contestant as required by law, and whether that was the question. The court says, no, it was fatal, and further says that were it a new question they would be inclined to hold as already held that the law was mandatory; and they indorse fully the position as taken by Bristol in the citations above given."

Now, in the case at bar, there was no service of the copy of the answer at all; there was no effort made to obey the law; nor was there any request made of the court to aid the delinquency. The respondent seems to have proceeded upon the assumption, "that though I have utterly failed to obey the requirements of the law, yet will I demand my rights because the contestant's attorney took the notice and gave me no information as to my error." That the supreme court of this territory has recognized the possibility of such a contingency as we have in this case is seen in the following citation from Bull vs. Southwick, page 324: "That it is competent for an officer to neglect to admit facts that will deprive him of an office and give it to another in a proceeding between two citizens, and that he is negligent in conducting his office, to produce the same result, there can be no doubt."

Bearing in mind then that the court has held that this is a special proceeding, that the times mentioned are times of limitation and hence jurisdictional as to the contestant, and only one of them remained his attorney; now if we could assume, which we can not, that the attorney who received the notice was unfriendly to the contestant and wished to prejudice his case, he could easily have done so by keeping from the rightful counsel and the contestant the notice, granting that such a service of the notice upon attorneys was good; hence the law wisely provides, in these matters, that the parties must have service by the proper officer and according to law; also, as to jurisdiction, 23 N. E., 421, 659, 778. This has not been done in this case, and in accordance with the undoubted holding of our supreme court, Mr. Delgado has by his own negligence or ignorance defeated himself, unless there is some other principle which relieves him. Is there? His counsel contends that the contestant filed a common law declaration, instead of a notice and called the respondent into court in term time; that by the statute there are two methods contemplated. First, to bring the case in term time, or second bringing it by the twenty days period limitation in vacation. The first method he is estopped from now objecting. But by a comparison of the law in sec. 1230 etc. say in C. L. 1884 passed in 1876 with the old law it is quite evident that only one law is upon our statute books. Hence the only question is, was the declaration a bad notice, and if so, what follows? By carefully considering the so-called declaration, there will be found in it a complete notice of contest—with full and precise allegations and signed by the contestant. If now, you subtract from the so-called declaration the introductory matter, you have all the statute requires. It may well be considered surplusage, sec. 1 Chitty No. 229. But if it was not a good notice as required by the statute, then one of two things are true. Either the contestee should have moved to have it corrected, or if it was entirely bad ignored it, and depended upon its failure to confer jurisdiction, as a legal reason for ousting him. But he has done neither—not only has he

failed to object to it, but he has from the beginning treated it as a good pleading, and only objected to it in argument to protect himself against his own error. However, his action completely refutes his objection to the imperfection of the notice. He shows that the notice calls him into court in term time; he exhibits the copy of the summons requiring him to come in on the first day. The question then becomes pertinent, was he misled by all this? Now, if he was, then he knew what he did not have to answer before the first day of the February term. Did he? His answer was filed upon the 16th day of January, 1891, just within the twenty days. If he was misled by the law and the notice, why this effort to get in just in time under the real law? It seems to me that it is very evident that he was not misled, but that he was endeavoring to follow the law, but through negligence failed. There is but one other point to be considered. Did the contestant waive his right to urge his motion by replying and taking testimony? The respondent says he does—just as a party waives the error in pleading over after an overruling of a demurrer. But the learned counsel fails to argue his point, or cite one case to substantiate his position. It must be remembered that this is a matter of jurisdiction; while the demurrer merely recognizes and serves notice of the case must, the jurisdiction of both subject matter and parties. Pleading over, where a pleading is simply defective, simply supplies the defect by intentment, but filing a pleading and going to trial after objecting to a jurisdictional question, does not necessarily give jurisdiction; it may as to parties, never as to subject matter. But not as to parties, when the following action is taken under protest. The contestant in his reply says: "Expressly reserving the right upon the first hearing of this cause to raise the question of the failure to serve said answer, and to move for judgment against respondent for a failure in pleading and protesting that he is not bound in law to reply unto said pretended answer."

The principle seems settled in Harkness v. Hyde 98 U. S. 476. The court says: "Illegality in a proceeding by which jurisdiction is to be obtained is in no case waived by the appearance of the defendant for the purpose of calling the attention of the court to such irregularity; nor is the objection waived when being raised it is overruled, and the defendant is thereby compelled to answer. He is not considered as abandoning his objection because he does not submit to further proceedings without contestation. It is only when he pleads to the merits in the first instance, without insisting upon the illegality that the objection is deemed to be waived." It seems to me that in view of these authorities I can only find one way, and that against the respondent. I have investigated to some extent, after thoroughly considering the point just past upon the merits of this case, and while my findings as to them are now of no importance, and possibly might be changed by a more thorough investigation, yet I have found that the vote was a tie. It is my judgment that the evidence and the respondent's reply, together with the contestant's reply be struck from the files, and that the contestant have judgment for possession of the office upon his notice.

Gains Day for the Orphan.

Delightfully entertaining were the exercises last night at St. Vincent's given by the pupils of the territorial orphan's school. The program consisted of a dozen selections in the line of recitations, dialogues, solos, choruses, etc., in which the children most admirably acquitted themselves, while at the same time giving every indication of the care and pains that are taken in their training by the noble sisters of St. Vincent's. One of the prettiest features of the evening was the appearance of forty orphan girls attired in red, white and blue who went gracefully through many evolutions of the march and sang the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue" and other patriotic songs. There was great fun at the distribution of the annual premiums among the school children, and the happy affair closed with a hearty chorus of "Good Night."

An Agricultural Query.

Did you ever stop to question the difference in the profit of the man who raises 100 bushels of wheat on ten acres of land and another who raises the same amount upon three acres? The income is the same, but what about the cost per bushel? New Mexico is where you can make a fortune tilling the soil. Ten acres in this territory put in cultivation is better than 100 in any of the states.

TELEGRAPH TIDINGS.

Hurrah for Silver.—WASHINGTON, June 23.—Of the 66,000 ounces of silver offered for sale to the treasury department 315,000 were purchased, at prices ranging from \$1.05 to \$1.07. Purchasers of silver up to the close of business on Saturday last, aggregated to 379,000 ounces.

Microscopic Bureau.—CHICAGO, June 23.—Secretary of Agriculture Rusk yesterday put in working order his new bureau for microscopic examination, re-selected a corps of fifty men and women, and they were set to work under the directions of Dr. J. Mitchell of New York, and F. E. Beard of Pittsburg.

Rev. Sam Small Indicted.—PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Upon complaint of the Rev. Small, the grand jury yesterday found an indictment for criminal libel against the Rev. J. Wesley, of Ogden. He is charged with infringing and publishing letters charging criminal conduct on the part of the Rev. Small, in connection with the funds of the Utah university.

FOR SALE

\$1,000,000 worth of choicest property in the City of Santa Fe.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED—All corralled long before incorporation—When the pessimists were wallowing in misery and chewing the cud of failure and despair.

The above referred to property consists of the most valuable plaza property (including two magnificent plaza corner building sites). Eight acres right in the heart of the city; 250 acres but three-quarters of a mile from the plaza monument, and soon to be of immense value; and many plots of from 1 to 10 acres also located within the city limits, very near the center; and many acres just on the borders of the city. Also 145 acres but three miles from city, also Building Lots, singly or in block—locations unsurpassed. Also the AZTEC SPRING PROPERTY, consisting of 160 acres of land abounding in coal and all the precious metals; upon this tract is located the celebrated Aztec Springs, whose health giving qualities are second to none in the country. This last mentioned property is adjacent to the city and amidst the grandest scenery of the Santa Fe section of the Rocky Mountains.

All this Property can and will be sold at bargains—

Get on board and don't get left! Success is our Pilot!

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES for sale at from \$750 to \$30,000 (including a remarkably cheap dwelling with large lot, well, etc., at only \$1,000, worth \$2,000, and will be gobbled quick; also ORCHARDS WITH EVERY VARIETY OF FRUIT, and of such fine quality and appearance that California is jealous

FURNISHED HOUSES—Two Dazzlers, Elegantly furnished, one including a Weber Concert Grand Piano. The location of these houses is really beautiful. One of them is as fine as any in the country of its class, with ample grounds abounding in smiling flowers, assorted fruit trees in abundance, and a large velvety lawn.

Santa Fe has at last got a move on her—Associated Press Dispatches have carried the news all over the continent. Capital is now tearing a channel to Santa Fe, and soon it is destined to flow right into this city carrying everything before it. It goes without the saying that the first thing in demand in this the eve of great building activity, will be building material, and I have to offer

200,000 Acres of Timber Land

within a radius of thirty miles of Santa Fe.

Unfurnished houses and rooms—Have but a few, but will all be rented shortly.

Apply to

GEO. W. KNAEBEL,

Attorney, etc.,

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Designated Depository of the United States.

PEDRO PEREA, President
T. B. CATRON, Vice President
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NEW MEXICO THE COMING COUNTRY

The Mesilla Valley its Garden Spot!

"TEN ACRES ENOUGH."

Choice Irrigated Lands (Improved and Unimproved) attractively platted; for sale on long time with low interest. WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN. Write for illustrated folders giving full particulars.

J. K. LIVINGSTON,
General Agent.

RIO GRANDE LAND CO., Las Cruces, N. M.



The Daily New Mexican

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A Thought for Sunday.
There is jostling and rushing to and fro
And hurry and haste in the crowd be-
low,
And envy, bitterness, hate and strife
In the whirl and the surge of human
life.
The sunbeams earliest kiss the bright,
And there they linger last at night;
And peace doth there her wings unfold,
But the region's lone and the heights
are cold,
And the peaks are crowned with eternal
snow,
The life and the warmth lie far below.
And the love and kindness that brighten
life
Are found with the bitterness, hate,
and strife.

The Prudent Man.
The sunshine and the warmth are here,
To invigilate a boon;
The month is here that brings us cheer,
The pleasant month of June.
But though we need not burn these days
The anthracite or coal,
The man good common sense displays
Who still retains his flannel.

A Safe Investment
Is one which is guaranteed to bring you
satisfactory results, or in case of failure a
return of purchase price. On this safe plan
you can buy from our advertised druggist a
bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for con-
sumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief
in every case, when used for any affection
of throat, lungs or chest, such as consump-
tion, inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis,
asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., etc.
It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfect-
ly safe, and can always be depended upon.
Bottle for sale at A. C. Ireland's drug
store.

Art for Sunday.
The era of darkness in this has gone
past,
The temple of art has been opened at
last.
That the friends of their race should re-
joice it is meet,
'Tis a victory for morals, for sin a de-
feat.

To many a toiler 'twill come as a boon,
And 'twill be a hard blow to the Sun-
day saloon.

The Clergyman.
He claims to love his neighbor as him-
self,
Yet doth that loved one for beliefs
belabor:
I can't but think he must be unhappy
Who loves himself just as he loves his
neighbor.

Merit Wins.
We desire to say to our citizens that for
years we have been selling Dr. King's New
Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New
Life Pills, Bucklin's Astringent and Elec-
tric Balm, and have never had a complaint
that we have not cured. We do not hesitate
to guarantee them every time, and we stand
ready to refund the purchase price, if sat-
isfactory results do not follow their use. These
remedies have won their great popularity
purely on their merits. A. C. Ireland, Jr.
Druggist.

The Heretic.
If he had lived three hundred years ago
They'd certainly have burned him at
the stake,
But times have changed since then you
surely know,
And now they simply have a verbal
overflow,
And pro and con hard epithets bestow,
The while his friends the greater
racket make.
But, had he lived three hundred years ago,
They'd certainly have burned him at
the stake.

Too Worldly.
A worldly maiden, fearing age,
Sought a life partner to engage,
But only snared a minister,
Who knelt and only pledged with her.
It would not do, she sighed, for me
A parson's better half to be.

A Long Line.
It is 2,714 miles from City of Mexico to
St. Louis. We have just placed some
superb Pullman palace sleepers on
through line between those two cities,
via El Paso and Burrito, which makes
the entire distance without change.
Los Angeles to St. Louis is 2,121 miles.
Pullman tourist sleepers now run between
those points, via Albuquerque and Burrito,
without change.
The Frisco line, in connection with
Santa Fe route, is a favorite one to St.
Louis and beyond.
G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A., T.
& S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kas.

She Forgot Him Entirely.
Mother—"And so your friend, Clara is
soon to be married?"
Daughter (just returned from a long ab-
sence)—"Yes, doesn't it seem strange?
I hadn't heard a word about it until I
called to see her this morning. She
showed me her trousseau. It's perfectly
lovely, just from Paris, and she has the
handsomest ring I ever saw, and she
showed me the house she is to live in,
and the furniture she has selected, and
the horses and carriages she is to have.
She showed me everything except the
man she is going to marry. I guess she
forgot about him."

Advice to Mothers.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should
always be used when children are cutting
teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at
once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by
relieving the child from pain, and the little
cherub awakes as "bright as a button."
It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes
the child, softens the gum, allays all pain,
relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and
is the best known remedy for diarrhoea,
whether arising from teething or other
causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

He Had Doubts.
First rec'tor—"Is your congregation get-
ting to raise your salary this coming year?"
Second rec'tor—"Well, I don't know,
they haven't finished raising my last
year's salary yet."

The Ideal and the Real.
Once a poet loved a maid;
(Nothing strange in that.)
With a love that was afraid
His heart went pit-a-pat;
He thought her far too bright, too good,
Too finely tuned in mind and mood
To ever be by mankind wooed.
(Wasn't he a flat?)
A great, coarse man, with auburn hair,
(His fortune was immense)
Bodily sought the maiden fair
With wooing so intense
That she was won. Still from afar
The poet revered his star,
And laid the blame all on her ma,
(He had no better sense.)

"Dinner for Two. Appetite for One"
said a dyspeptic to the waiter, ordering for
self and friend. And suppose he had had an
appetite, to gratify it. Of the abominable pa-
trons of restaurants, the dyspeptic is the
victim of indigestion. Purgative on earth—no-
where. Alas, the dyspeptic, though. He sits at
systematic meals, and suffers from indiges-
tion, and is unfortunate with his stomach.
In saying this, we merely echo the words of
experience; those who have used the great
stomachic to their lasting benefit. For the
function of a stomachic is to aid the bowels,
and for very many to accompany dyspepsia, this
fine regulator is equally efficient. Material
complaints, kidney trouble, rheumatism and
neuralgia disappear when a resort is had to the Bit-
ters.

Mrs. Goodale's Clout.
New York's in a terrible straits
And all on account of a Sioux,
For Miss Goodale poetic
With a love most pathetic
Has done what most all women do;
She doesn't object to his Sioux
And regards his red face as a Sioux.
Innovation for Gotham,
And thought people may scoff at
She'll teach them a lesson or two.

Just as sure as hot weather comes
there will be more or less bowel com-
plaint in this vicinity. Every person,
and especially families, ought to have
some reliable medicine at hand for in-
stant use in case it is needed. A 25 or
50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is just
what you ought to have and all that you
would need, even for the most severe
and dangerous cases. It is the best,
the most reliable and most successful treat-
ment known and is pleasant to take. For
sale by C. M. Creamer.

Where Woman Falls.
Agitator—"Yes, woman has made a
place for herself in the world of art,
science, literature and business. Is there
one field where the endeavors of woman
are not equal to those of her brothers?
Where, I say, where? There is a young
man in the corner who wishes to speak.
Speak, speak."

Young man—"I only wanted to ask
if a woman can wind her watch, that's
all."

Dr. Acker's English Pill.
Are active, effective and pure. For sick
headache, disordered stomach, loss of ap-
petite, bad complexion and indigestion,
they have never been equaled, either in
America or abroad.

Help Wanted.
Mrs. Slimson—Now, Tommy, I am go-
ing to put the candy on the step to cool,
and you needn't think you can touch it,
because I shall be watching you from the
window all the time.
Tommy (meekly)—Yes'm. Can I ask
the little Dingle boy over here?
Mrs. Slimson—What do you want him
for?
Tommy—I want him to help share my
misery.

It is quite probable that you may need the
services of a physician some day; but you
can postpone the time indefinitely by
keeping your blood pure and your system
invigorated through the use of Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. Preventions are better
than cure.

They Come High.
Brief—"Why do you stand out there
looking at that house?"
Broker—"Admiring it. It was built by
typewriter industry."
"Typewriter! That reminds me; I
want one; they come pretty high don't
they?"
"Some kinds. My last, investment cost
me \$5,000."
"When! Was it a calligraph?"
"No; breach of promise."

Elemental Oratory.
A downtown teacher tells of a gentleman
who came in and asked permission to ad-
dress her pupils. It afterwards appeared
that he had been admitted to the bar, had
felt timid about speaking in public and
had broken himself in on the children.

The following item, clipped from the
P. T. Madison, (Iowa), Democrat, contains
information well worth remembering.
"Mr. John Rodd, of this city, who sprain-
ed and bruised his leg and arm quite
severely, was cured by one 50 cent bottle
of Chamberlain's Pain Balm." This
remedy is without an equal for sprains
and bruises, and should have a place in
every household. For sale by C. M.
Creamer.

Hon. W. V. Lucas, ex-state auditor of
Iowa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy in my family and have no
hesitation in saying it is an excellent
remedy. I believe all that is claimed for
it. Persons afflicted by a cough or cold
will find it a friend. There is no danger
from whooping cough when this remedy
is freely given. Fifty cent bottles for
sale by C. M. Creamer."

The Expected Happens.
"Whatever became of that greyhound
you had?"
"Killed himself."
"Really?"
"Yes, tried to catch a fly on the small
of his back and miscalculated. Bit him-
self in two."

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
The best Salve in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever
sores, better, chapped hands, chilblains
and all skin eruptions, and positively
cures piles, or no pay required. It is
guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction,
or money refunded. Price 25 cents per
box. For sale at A. C. Ireland's.

SANTA FE.

A Few Facts for the General Informa- tion of Tourists and Sight- Seers Visiting the

CAPITAL CITY OF NEW MEXICO.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

TERRITORIAL.

Delegate in Congress.....ANTHONY JOSEPH
Governor.....L. BRADY, JR. PRINCE
Secretary.....J. M. THOMAS
Solicitor General.....EDWARD F. HENRY
Auditor.....DIONISIO PEREZ
Treasurer.....W. S. FLETCHER
Adjutant General.....J. J. FLETCHER
Sec'y Bureau of Immigration.....MAX FROST
U. S. Atty. Gen. for New Mexico.....A. L. HUGHES
Territorial Librarian.....L. E. FISH

JUDICIARY.
Chief Justice Supreme Court.....JAS. ORRIS
Associate Justice 1st district.....J. J. FLETCHER
Associate Justice 2d district.....W. D. LEE
Associate Justice 3d district.....J. R. MEYER
Presiding Justice 4th district.....JAS. ORRIS
Associate Justice 5th district.....J. J. FLETCHER
U. S. District Attorney.....E. F. FISH
U. S. Marshal.....THOMAS SOMMER
Clerk Supreme Court.....HARRY S. CLARK

LAND DEPARTMENT.
U. S. Surveyor General.....EDWARD F. HENRY
U. S. Land Register.....A. L. HUGHES
Receiver Public Monies.....W. M. BAKER

EDUCATIONAL.
GOV. L. BRADY, JR. PRINCE, HONORARY
LIEUT. ELIAS S. STOVER, ANASO CHAVEZ, PROF. F.
J. SCHREIBER,
Supt. of Public Instruction.....ANASO CHAVEZ

HISTORICAL.
Santa Fe, the city of the Holy Faith of
St. Francis, is the capital of New Mexico,
trade center, sanitary and an important place.
An Indian pueblo had existed on the site
previous to the 15th century. Its name was
O-ge-poo-ge, but it had been abandoned
long before the coming of the Spaniards.
The Spanish town of Santa Fe was founded in 1598, it is
therefore the second oldest European settle-
ment still extant in the United States. In
1803 came the first venture across the
trade—the forerunner of the great line of
merchants who have made traffic over the
Santa Fe world-wide in its celebrity.

THE CLIMATE
of New Mexico is considered the finest on
the continent. The high altitude insures
dryness and purity (especially adapted to
the permanent cure of pulmonary com-
plaints, as hundreds will be witness), and
by traveling from point to point almost any
desired climate may be enjoyed. The
altitude of some of the principal points in
the territory is as follows: Santa Fe, 7,047;
Costilla, 7,774; Tierra Amarilla, 7,455; Glo-
rieta, 7,587; Taos, 6,520; Las Vegas, 6,452;
Chimarron, 6,489; Bernalillo, 5,704; Albu-
querque, 4,908; Socorro, 4,555; Las Cruces,
3,844; Silver City, 5,946; Ft. Stanton, 5,800.
The mean temperature at the government
observatory at Santa Fe for years named as
was as follows: 1874, 49.3 degrees; 1875, 46.6
degrees; 1876, 48.1; 1877, 48.3; 1878, 47.6;
1879, 50.6; 1880, 46.6; which shows an extra-
ordinary uniformity. For tubercular dis-
eases the death rate in New Mexico is the
lowest in the union, the ratio being as fol-
lows: New England, 25; Minnesota, 14;
Southern States, 6; and New Mexico, 3.

ELEVATIONS.
The base of the monument in the grand
plaza is, according to latest corrected mea-
surements, 7,019.5 feet above the level of the
sea; Bald mountain, toward the northwest
and at the extreme northern end of the
Santa Fe mountains, is 12,991 feet above sea
level; Lake Peak, to the right (where the
Santa Fe creek has its source), is 12,045 feet
high; the divide (Tesuque road) 7,171;
Agua Fria, 6,480; Cieneguilla, (west) 6,025;
La Jolada, 5,814; mouth of Santa Fe creek
(north of Pena Blanca), 5,225; Sandia
mountains (highest point), 10,608; Oh
Placera, 6,801; Los Cerrillos mountain
(south), 5,584 feet in height.

POINTS OF INTEREST.
There are some forty various points of
more or less historic interest in and about
the ancient city.
The adobe palace stands on the spot where
the old Spanish palace had been erected
shortly after 1598. That ancient structure
was destroyed in 1680, and the present one
was constructed between 1697 and 1716.
The chapel of San Miguel was built be-
tween 1696 and 1699. In the latter year the
Indians destroyed it. Fully restored in
1711, it had previously, and after 1693, been
the only Spanish chapel in Santa Fe. It
still remains the oldest church in use in
New Mexico.

The walls of the old cathedral date in part
from 1622; but the edifice proper is from the
past century.
Other points of interest to the tourist are:
The Historical Society's rooms; the "Gari-
ta," the military quarter; chapel and ceme-
tery of Our Lady of the Rosary; the church
museum at the new cathedral; the arch-
bishop's garden; church of Our Lady of
Guadalupe with its rare old works of art;
the soldiers' monument, monument to the
Frontier Path-Finder, Kit Carson, erected by
the G. A. R. of New Mexico; St. Vincent's
hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Charity,
and the Orphans' industrial school; the In-
dian training school; Loretto Academy and
the chapel of Our Lady of Light.

The sight-seer here may also take a vehicle
and enjoy a day's outing with both pleasure
and profit. The various spots of interest
to be visited are Tesuque pueblo, taking in
the divide and the monument rock, up in
picturesque Santa Fe cañon; the Aztec moun-
tain springs; Nambé pueblo; Agua Fria vil-
lage; the turquoise mines; place of the assass-
ination of Governor Perez; San Ysidoro
pueblo, or the ancient cliff dwellers, beyond
the Rio Grande.

THE CITY OF SANTA FE
is making a steady modern growth; has
now a population of 8,000, and has every
assurance of becoming a beautiful modern
city. Her people are liberal and enterpris-
ing, and stand ready to foster and encourage
any legitimate undertaking having for its
object the building up of and improvement of
the place. Among the present needs of
Santa Fe, and for which liberal houses in
cash or lands could undoubtedly be secured,
may be mentioned a tannery; a wool scouring
plant and a tannery. Skilled
labor of all kinds is in demand at good
wages. The cost of living is reasonable, and
real property, both inside and suburban, is
steadily advancing in value.

S. S. S.
My little son had a number
of bad ulcers and running
sores to come on his head
and body, which lasted for
four years. I tried all the
doctors and many remedies, but the
sores still grew worse, until I did not
expect him to recover. My friends
were confident that if the sores healed
it would kill him. I at length cut
all other treatment and put him on
Swift's Specific, and less than three
bottles cured him a sound and
healthy child. S. S. S.,
also cured a sore on another
of my children.
R. J. McKINNEY,
Woodbury, Tex.
Books on Blood and Skin Diseases
Free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

SANTA FE'S CITY ELECTION.

Official Order Directing That It Shall
Take Place on Thursday, July 2.

At a meeting of the county board of
commissioners this afternoon the follow-
ing official document was drawn up and
its publication for two weeks ordered:

NOTICE OF MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The undersigned, the board of county
commissioners for Santa Fe county, N.
M., in pursuance of the statute in such
case made and provided, do hereby give
notice that it has called and hereby does
call a municipal election, to be held on
Thursday, July 2, A. D. 1891, in the city
of Santa Fe, in said county, for the pur-
pose of electing the elective officers of
said city, to-wit: One mayor, one city
clerk, two aldermen for each of the four
wards of said city respectively, and one
city treasurer. The boundaries respec-
tively of each of said wards are as fol-
lows:
First Ward—On the north by the Santa
Fe river; on the south by the south
line of the city; on the east by the east
line of the city, and on the west by the
east side of Don Gaspar avenue.
Second Ward—On the north by the
Santa Fe river; on the south by the south
line of the city; on the east by the east
west line of the said 1st ward, and on the
west by the west line of the city.
Third Ward—On the north by the north
line of the city; on the south by the Santa
Fe river; on the east by the east side of
Shelby street extending northerly along
the east side of the plaza and along the
east side of Washington avenue to the
west line of the city; and on the west by
the west line of the city.
Fourth Ward—On the north by the
north line of the city; on the south by the
Santa Fe river; on the east by the east
line of the city, and on the west by the
said east line of the said 3d ward.

And in like pursuance of the said statute
notice is hereby given that said elec-
tion shall be held on said day of election,
from the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. to 6
o'clock p. m., at each of the following
places in said city, to-wit: In the said
1st ward, at the public school house
therein situated; in the said 2d ward, at
the public school house therein situated;
in the 3d ward, at the room occupied by
the justice of the peace of the 4th precinct
of said county of Santa Fe, and in the
said 4th ward, at a room on the north
side of Palace avenue the first door west
of Cathedral street.

The Board of County Commissioners
for Santa Fe county, to-wit:
C. M. CONKLIN,
Temporary Chairman,
JUAN GARCIA,
Commissioner.

[Attest:]
Pedro Delgado,
Probate Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of
said Board.
Dated Santa Fe, N. M., June 18, 1891.

Stencils, burning brands, seals, steel
stamps, rubber stamps, and stamping
inks of all descriptions, for sale by the
New Mexican Printing Company.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

John P. Victory,
Thos. R. Catron,
H. L. Waldo,
Edward L. Bartlett,
E. A. Flake,
Geo. W. Knaebel,
R. E. Twitcheell,
Max Frost,
Geo. H. Howard.

DENTISTS.

D. W. Manley.

SURVEYORS.

Wm. White.

BANKS.

First National Bank,
Second National Bank.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. W. Schofield, Fire and Life.

MERCHANTS.

A. Staab, Wholesale Merchandise.

GROCERIES.

C. L. Bishop,
H. B. Cartwright, No. 4.

HARDWARE.

W. A. McKenzie,
E. D. Francis.

CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHING.

Sol. Spiegelberg.

DRUGGISTS.

A. C. Ireland, Jr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. T. Grigg & Co., Furniture, &c.
Jno. Haupt, tin, tar, gravel roofing, &c.
F. Schneppe, Bakery.
A. Kirschner, Meat Shop.
John Olinger, Undertaker & Embalmer.
A. Boyle, Florist.
J. Wellman, Boot Store.
Fischer Brewing Co., Brewery.
J. G. Schumacher, Shoe Merchant.
Patterson & Co., Liquor Store.
C. W. Dudson Transfer Teams, Coal
and Lumber.

HOTELS.

Alamo Hotel,
Palace Hotel,
Exchange Hotel.

JEWELERS.

S. Spitz,
CARPENTERS.

A. Windsor.

J. WELTMER

BOOK, STATIONERY AND

News Depot!

MABIE, TODD & CO.'S GOLD PENS

Fresh Candies a Specialty. Fine Cigars.

Toloso, Notions, Etc.

Albuquerque Foundry & Machine Works

R. P. HILL, Secretary and Treasurer

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, OR, COAL AND LUMBER
ING, PULLEYS, GRATES BARS, RAILROAD MATERIALS,
AND IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS.

REPAIRS ON MINING AND MILL MACHINERY

Albuquerque, N. M. New Mexico

FEED AND TRAIL

All kinds of rough and smooth feed, and
Market Poultry, and all kinds of fresh meat,
and fresh fruit in day and night.

C. W. DUDROW

THE PHOENIX

BREWING CO.

PROPRIETORS

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BREWERY

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

JOHN D. ALLAN

Real Estate Dealer,

SANTA FE, N. M.

Have customers for property in all parts of the city. Leave
description of your property with me.

THE SAN FELIPE

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

The Leading Hotel in New Mexico

NEW MANAGEMENT. STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. REFITTED AND REEQUIPPED. TOURISTS' HOME.

Hotel Coach and Carriage in Waiting at All Times.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND
LARGE PARTIES.

TERMS \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day

G. W. MEYER, Proprietor

The Fidelity Building & Loan Ass'n

OF DENVER.

Capital - - - \$

Offer money at very reasonable rates, from \$100 up
offer good inducements to investors. See

JOHN GRAY, Sec'y

Wholesale & Retail

A. T. GRIFF

Furniture, Carpets

AND GLASSWARE

Second hand goods bought or
taken in exchange for new
or will sell at public auc-
tion.

A FINE LOT OF NEW BABY CARRIAGES.

S. SPITZ

Gold and Silver

FINE FILIGREE JEWELRY

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Silverware.

No False Representations made
of Goods.

Store and Factory,
Next door Second National Bank

Diamond Setting and Watch Repairing Promptly and Efficiently Done

Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK.

John W. Schofield & Co., General Agents for New
Mexico and Arizona.

The results of the policies now maturing show that the EQUITABLE
is far in advance of any other Life Insurance Company.

If you wish an illustration of the results on these policies send your
name, address and date of birth to J. W. SCHOFIELD & CO., SANTA FE,
N. M., and it will receive prompt attention.

COMBINATION BUSTED.

From June, 1891, we will sell goods at New York prices. Our stock is general and complete. Our Motto Cash.

BLAIN BROS.

Para artificial ice, manufactured from double distilled water, clean and wholesome, delivered by the Fischer Brewing company at the lowest market price. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Vegetables, plants, late and early cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, etc., 50 cents per hundred; also, verbena and cut flowers for sale by J. E. Elster, Washington avenue, Santa Fe, N. M.

Notice.

In the matter of the Application of the New Mexico Central Railroad Company to be dissolved, notice is hereby given that a hearing of the said application will be had at the court house in open court on Wednesday, the first day of July, A. D. 1891, at Santa Fe, Santa Fe county, New Mexico.

Pursuant to an order of the court made and entered the 25th day of May, A. D. 1891, in the matter of the application of the New Mexico Central Railroad Company to be dissolved, notice is hereby given that a hearing of the said application will be had at the court house in open court on Wednesday, the first day of July, A. D. 1891, at Santa Fe, Santa Fe county, New Mexico.

A. E. WALKER, Clerk District Court, Santa Fe, N. M., this 25th day of May, A. D. 1891.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTS.

WANTED GENERAL AGENTS—A general agent at Santa Fe for one of the most progressive "old line" life insurance companies, for term of years, and every facility given for building up a permanent business. Address, National Life Insurance Association, 205 Walnut Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To purchase or rent a gentle saddle pony, call at NEW MEXICAN printing office and leave address.

WANTED AGENTS—\$5 salary and expenses paid to bright, active, wide-awake young men; travelers and students preferred; employment pleasant, refining and permanent; no book peddling, our new plan takes like wildfire. Address, National Library Association, 205 Walnut Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED AGENTS—\$5 salary and expenses paid to bright, active, wide-awake young men; travelers and students preferred; employment pleasant, refining and permanent; no book peddling, our new plan takes like wildfire. Address, National Library Association, 205 Walnut Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. S. Candelario, AUCTIONEER. Buys, sells, leases and exchanges second hand goods. All are cordially invited to call and see me before going elsewhere. Lower San Francisco Street.

METEOROLOGICAL.

OFFICE OF OBSERVER, Santa Fe, N. M., June 22, 1891.

TIME.	TEMPERATURE.	WIND.	WEATHER.
6 A. M.	58.0	W. 10	Cloudy
9 A. M.	60.0	W. 10	Cloudy
12 M.	62.0	W. 10	Cloudy
3 P. M.	64.0	W. 10	Cloudy
6 P. M.	62.0	W. 10	Cloudy
9 P. M.	60.0	W. 10	Cloudy
12 M.	58.0	W. 10	Cloudy
3 P. M.	56.0	W. 10	Cloudy
6 P. M.	54.0	W. 10	Cloudy
9 P. M.	52.0	W. 10	Cloudy

Notes:—T indicates precipitation in inches.

Atlantic & Pacific RAILROAD. (Western Division.)

TIME TABLE NO. 31.

In effect Sunday, April 26, 1891.

[Western Division.]

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TIME TABLE NO. 31.